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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/728,616	,616 12/01/2000 Arlindo L. Castelhano 1919/60390-G/JPW/GJG/CMR		S 5191	
7590 02/11/2004		•	EXAMINER	
Cooper & Dunham LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas			MCINTOSH III, TRAVISS C	
New York, NY 10036			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1623	

DATE MAILED: 02/11/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/728,616	CASTELHANO ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Traviss C McIntosh	1623
Pariod f	The MAILING DATE of this communication a	ppears on the cover sheet wi	ith the correspondence address
	or R ply		
THE - External after aft	MORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a restrict or reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stature properties of the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stature ply received by the Office later than three months after the mail led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I.  1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thirt d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON ate, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed  y (30) days will be considered timely.  THS from the mailing date of this communication.
Status	,		
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14	November 2003	
·	. ,	is action is non-final.	
3)	Since this application is in condition for allow		ers, prosecution as to the merits is
,	closed in accordance with the practice under		
lienoeit	ion of Claims	,	,
		2051 /	
4)[	Claim(s) 76-110,114-124,126-131 and 133-1		dication.
E/	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr	awn from consideration.	
· ·	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
	Claim(s) 76,123,124,126-131 and 133-135 is	•	
7)⊠ 8)□	Claim(s) 77-110 and 114-122 is/are objected		
0)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.	
pplicat	ion Papers		
	The specification is objected to by the Examir		
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the		
_	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre		
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.
riority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig	n priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:		
	1. Certified copies of the priority documer	nts have been received.	
	2. Certified copies of the priority documer	nts have been received in Ap	oplication No
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri-	ority documents have been	received in this National Stage
	application from the International Burea	au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	t of the certified copies not r	received.
tachmen			
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413)
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08		)/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	r No(s)/Mail Date	6)  Other:	

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

The Amendment filed November 14, 2003 has been received, entered into the record, and carefully considered. The following information provided in the amendment affects the instant application by:

Claims 76-99, 105, 110, 124, and 133 have been amended.

Claims 125 and 132 have been canceled.

Claims 134-135 have been added.

Remarks drawn to rejections of Office Action mailed August 11, 2003 include:

Claim objections: which have been overcome by applicant's amendments and have been withdrawn.

112 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph rejections: which have been overcome by applicant's amendments and have been withdrawn.

102(a) rejection: which has been overcome by applicant's amendments and has been withdrawn.

An action on the merits of claims 16-110, 114-124, 126-131, and 133-135 is contained herein below. The text of those sections of Title 35, US Code which are not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

#### **Double Patenting**

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible

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harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 76 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-7 and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,686,366. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the Markush groups of both claim sets comprise a compound of the same structure. Claim 76 comprises a compound having the following structure:

when  $R_6$  and  $R_5$  are methyl; and  $R_1$  is acetamido ethyl.

Claim 1 of US 6,686,366 comprises a compound having the following structure:

and R<sub>2</sub> is optionally acetamido ethyl; R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are optionally

alkyl (methyl); and R<sub>3</sub> is optionally an aryl ring, thus providing a compound having the structure:

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which is the same as in the instant application. Moreover, claims 2 and 3 of '366 limit R<sub>3</sub> to phenyl; claims 4, 5, and 10 limit R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> to methyl. Claim 6 and 7 of '366 also provide, when m=0, that the moiety in the R<sub>2</sub> position is acetamido ethyl (it is noted that the variable R<sub>2</sub> on the structure of claim 6 is believed to be a typographical error and the examiner has interpreted this as what he believes was intended, R<sub>3</sub>, as this is consistent with the other claims and disclosure).

The structures of claim 76 of the instant application and claims 1-7 and 10 of '366 are seen to be substantially overlapping.

Claim 99 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, and 4-6 U.S. Patent No. 6,686,366. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the Markush groups of both claim sets comprise a compound of the same structure. Claim 99 comprises a compound having the following structure:

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, which is the same as the structure as represented in claims 1 and 4-6 of '366 wherein the variables of '366 are defined as: m=1;  $R_1$  (of claim 6) is aminomethyl;  $R_3$  is substituted aryl; and  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are H.

Claims 124, and 126-131 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 22-29 of U.S. Patent No. 6,686,366. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to various compositions comprising the same structure as set forth supra, together with a carrier.

Claims 133-135 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 41-46 of U.S. Patent No. 6,686,366.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to methods of preparing the same compounds, as set forth supra, with the same methodological steps and the same reactants.

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Claim 76 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 7 and 8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,680,322. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications comprise the following structure in their representative claims:

, wherein in the instant applications claim 76 R<sub>1</sub> is acetamido ethyl,

and R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are H.

Claims 124, and 127, and 129-131 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 29-33 of U.S. Patent No. 6,680,322. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to various compositions comprising the same structure as set forth supra, together with a carrier.

Claim 133 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims and 36 of U.S. Patent No. 6,680,322. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to methods of preparing the same compounds, as set forth supra, with the same methodological steps and the same reactants.

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Additionally, applicants are encouraged to ensure that the elected claims of copending application 10/227,378, which has been restricted and is awaiting an election, do not overlap in structure with the claims of the instant application.

### Claim Objections

Claim 124 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim as amended reads "a pharmaceutical composition comprising **a the** compound of claim...", which is confusing. Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 126 and 127 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. The intended use of the composition is of no patentable import to the composition, compositions are treated on the merits of the composition itself, not on what they are intended to be used to treat.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 123 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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Claim 123 is indefinite wherein the claim is drawn to a combination therapy, however, the claim is silent in respect to any therapeutic steps which are to be practiced in the therapy. It appears that applications are claiming a composition to be used in treating glaucoma.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Campbell et al. ("Selective A<sub>1</sub>-Adenosine Receptor Antagonists Identified Using Yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Functional Assays", Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, vol. 9, no. 16, 8.16.1999, pp. 2413-18) of record.

Claim 76 is drawn to a compound represented by the structure I below, when  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are methyl, and  $R_1$  is acetamido ethyl, the structure II is formed:

Campbell et al. disclose a compound 4C on page 2414, bottom table, and page 2415, product 4 of scheme 1 which is represented by t he structure:

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which is identical to the compound as represented by formula II above.

The compound of Campbell et al. is seen to clearly anticipate the compound of claim 76.

#### Conclusion

Claims 77-110 and 114-122 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art of record does not teach of fairly suggest the N-6 substituted 7-deazapurine compounds as set forth in claims 77-98, nor the methods of making or the methods of using the same. Nothing in the art of record is seen to motivate the skilled artisan to modify the core 7-deazapurine as applicants have done.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Traviss C McIntosh whose telephone number is 571-272-0657. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Traviss C. McIntosh III February 6, 2004

ames O. Wilson

Supervisory Patent Examiner

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